

# HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDING IN TEXAS



LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

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# HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDING IN TEXAS

## INTRODUCTION

The events of September 11, 2001 created increased Congressional and public interest in federal spending for homeland security. Much of the nation's emergency infrastructure was deemed out of date or inadequate by the 9/11 Commission. Responsibilities and funding were spread across multiple federal agencies, making it difficult to implement homeland security measures. Funding priorities identified by the 9/11 Commission included communications interoperability, better intelligence gathering (both foreign and domestic), training and equipment for first responders, improved airport and transit security and surveillance, and citizen awareness.

In 2002, the U.S. Congress passed the Homeland Security Act and created the nation's newest executive department, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The newly created department consolidated several agencies under one umbrella, such as the Office of Domestic Preparedness, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the U.S. Coast Guard. Congressional appropriations that used to go to these individual agencies are now distributed by DHS.

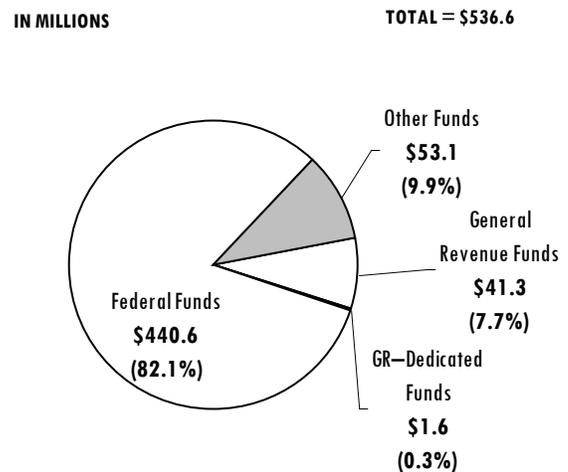
In January 2004, House Bill 9, passed by the Seventy-eighth Legislature, Regular Session, 2003, created the Governor's Office of Homeland Security. This office coordinates the Homeland Security Council and prepares the Texas Homeland Security State Plan. The office also has primary oversight over the Governor's Division of Emergency Management (GDEM), which is housed within the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS). GDEM makes recommendations regarding the distribution of federal homeland security funds, administers applications for local and state entities applying for federal homeland security-related grant funds, audits and tracks homeland security funds, and coordinates implementation of the state's Homeland Security Plan. Prior to 2005, the Texas Engineering Extension Service served as the administrative agency for Texas' homeland security funds.

DHS, the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provide the majority of terrorism-related homeland security funding to Texas. The bulk of these funds have been used in four

areas: (1) pass-through funds to local entities for first responder training and equipment; (2) construction and research funds for biocontainment laboratories at The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston; (3) bioterrorism preparedness for planning, tracking, and responding to major health threats; and (4) hospital bioterrorism and emergency preparedness to equip hospitals and other public and private entities with planning, training, and equipment for response to a terrorist or other catastrophic event.

Terrorism-related expenditures by state agencies and institutions of higher education for homeland security are estimated to be \$536.6 million in fiscal year 2008 (Figure 1). Federal Funds account for 82.1 percent of the expenditures. A complete list of all funding by agency is provided in the appendix.

**FIGURE 1  
TERRORISM-RELATED HOMELAND SECURITY EXPENDITURES  
BY METHOD OF FINANCE  
FISCAL YEAR 2008**



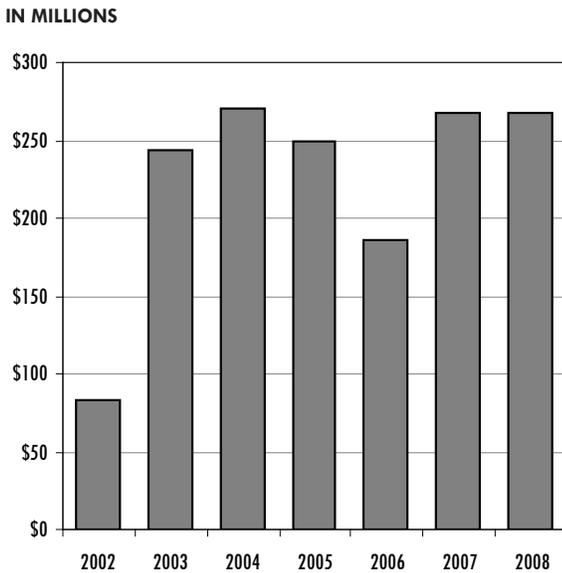
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federal, the focus of this report is on federal funding information. Furthermore, the report focuses on terrorism-related funding sources and does not include funding streams devoted to natural or man-made disasters, such as hurricanes or chemical plant accidents. The Legislative Budget Board does not track federal homeland security funds that go

directly to local entities, such as the Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program grants and local transit security funds. However, where applicable, the report provides a description of such funds to ensure that the reader understands the broad scope of funding.

Since 2002, Texas state agencies and institutions of higher education have reported the receipt of approximately \$1.7 billion in terrorism-related federal homeland security funding. In fiscal year 2002, Texas state agencies received \$83.2 million or 5.5 percent of the selected grants awarded nationally (Figure 2). Comparatively, in fiscal year 2008, Texas state agencies received \$268.1 million or 7.3 percent of the grants awarded nationally. In that same year, approximately \$280 million was passed through to local entities through a combination of awards the state received over multiple fiscal years.

**FIGURE 2**  
**SELECTED FEDERAL HOMELAND SECURITY AWARDS TO TEXAS<sup>1</sup>**  
**FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2002 THROUGH 2008**

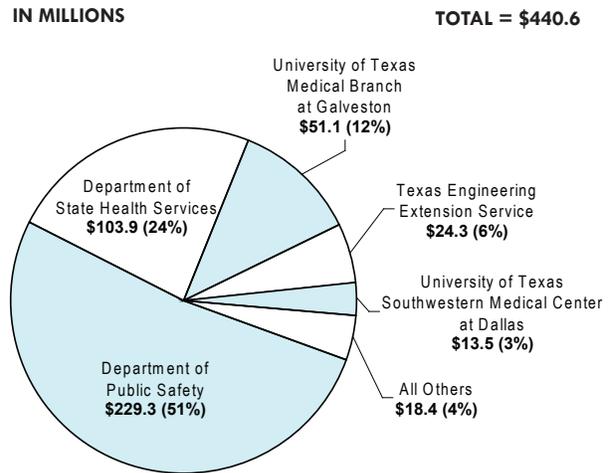


<sup>1</sup>Awards include amounts from the following grants: State Homeland Security, Urban Area Security Initiative, Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program, Metropolitan Medical Response System, Citizen Corps Program, Emergency Management Performance Program, Buffer Zone Protection Program, Transit Security, Operation Stonegarden, Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Bioterrorism Response, National Hospital Bioterrorism Preparedness, Interoperable Emergency Communications, and REAL ID.  
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

Multiple state agencies receive federal homeland security funds. The two largest recipients of these funds are DPS and the Department of State Health Services (DSHS). **Figure 3**

shows DPS expended more than half of all federal amounts awarded to state agencies in fiscal year 2008 followed by DSHS with almost a quarter of the federal expenditures.

**FIGURE 3**  
**FEDERAL HOMELAND SECURITY EXPENDITURES BY STATE AGENCY**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2008**



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board, based on Legislative Appropriations Requests for the 2010–11 biennium.

**REPORT ORGANIZATION**

Descriptions of the federal funding streams for homeland security make up the first five parts of the report. Information includes historical award amounts, the program purpose, funds allocation, allowable uses, and the state agency operating the program in Texas. The final part describes the process for distributing homeland security funds in Texas, provides a list of pass-through funds by region, and includes examples of federally funded local projects. The report sections are organized as follows:

- Part I: Homeland Security Grant Program;
- Part II: Infrastructure Protection Program;
- Part III: Border Security;
- Part IV: Health Preparedness Grants;
- Part V: Other Homeland Security Grants; and
- Part VI: Regional Distribution of Homeland Security Funds.

# PART I: HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM

As part of a federal effort to support emergency prevention, preparedness, and response personnel, DHS provides funding to states for planning, equipment, training, exercises, and administration. The federal Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) is a wide-reaching program supporting the National Preparedness Guidelines, the National Incident Management System, and the National Response Framework. Each state qualifies for the HSGP by obtaining approval of its homeland security plan from DHS. Texas received its first homeland security grant in fiscal year 2002.

The Governor’s Office, through the State Director of Homeland Security, directs policy for the HSGP in Texas. The HSGP is a series of five grant programs that include the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP); the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI); the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP); the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS); and the Citizen Corps Program (CCP). DPS is the state administrative agency appointed by the governor in 2005 to manage and monitor HSGP grant funds for state and local entities.

A collective allocation of at least 25 percent of the SHSGP, UASI, MMRS, and CCP funds must go to two specified federal objectives in fiscal year 2008:

- strengthening improvised explosive device attack deterrence, prevention, and protection capabilities; and

- strengthening preparedness planning.

In fiscal year 2008, direct allocations for the LETPP were suspended and funding shifted to the SHSGP. Subsequently, states are required to ensure that no less than 25 percent of SHSGP and UASI funds are dedicated to law enforcement terrorism prevention-oriented planning, organization, training exercises, and equipment. Grant recipients may use up to 15 percent of SHSGP funds and up to 25 percent of UASI funds for counterterrorism personnel costs. This provides additional flexibility to cities that meet DHS criteria. Also, 20 percent of each state’s SHSGP can be used towards the implementation of the federal REAL ID program. Funding figures and summaries for each of the HSGPs follow.

## ALLOWABLE USE OF FUNDS

Allowable use of funds common to HSGP fall under the following broad categories: Operations and Personnel, Equipment, Training, and Exercises. A matrix of common allowable uses as defined in the fiscal year 2008 HSGP federal guidance is provided in **Figure 4**. Allowable uses unique to a specific HSGP are included in that program’s summary section. Part VI of this report contains examples of local use of HSGP pass-through funds.

**FIGURE 4**  
**2008 HSGP FEDERAL GUIDANCE**

HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM ALLOWABLE COST MATRIX	STATE HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM	URBAN AREA SECURITY INITIATIVE	METROPOLITAN MEDICAL RESPONSE SYSTEM	CITIZEN CORPS PROGRAM
<b>OPERATIONS AND PERSONNEL</b>				
Public education and outreach	X	X	X	X
Development and implementation of homeland security support programs and ongoing DHS National Initiatives	X	X	X	X
Development and enhancement plans and protocols	X	X	X	X
Development or conducting assessments	X	X	X	X
Establishment, enhancement, or evaluation of Citizen Corps-related volunteer programs	X	X	X	X
Hiring of full- or part-time staff or contract/consultants to assist with planning activities (not for the purpose of hiring public safety personnel fulfilling traditional public safety duties)	X	X	X	X
Conferences to facilitate planning activities	X	X	X	X

**FIGURE 4 (CONTINUED)**  
**2008 HSGP FEDERAL GUIDANCE**

<b>HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM ALLOWABLE COST MATRIX</b>	<b>STATE HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM</b>	<b>URBAN AREA SECURITY INITIATIVE</b>	<b>METROPOLITAN MEDICAL RESPONSE SYSTEM</b>	<b>CITIZEN CORPS PROGRAM</b>
Materials required to conduct planning activities	X	X	X	X
Travel/per diem related to planning activities	X	X	X	X
Overtime and backfill costs related to the Indications, Analysis, and Warnings program	X	X	X	X
Other project areas with prior approval from FEMA	X	X	X	X
Overtime for information, investigative, and intelligence sharing activities (up to 25 percent of the allocation)	X	X		
Reimbursement for select operational expenses associated with increased security measures at critical infrastructure sites incurred during periods of DHS declared alert (up to 25 percent of the allocation)	X	X		
Hiring of full- or part-time staff or contractors for emergency management activities				X
Hiring of new staff positions or contractors or consultants for participation in information or intelligence analysis and sharing groups or fusion center activities (up to 25 percent of the allocation)	X	X		
Development of operating plans for information collection and processing necessary to respond to FEMA data calls	X	X	X	X
Overtime and backfill costs	X	X	X	X
Travel	X	X	X	X
Meeting-related expenses	X	X	X	X
Authorized office equipment	X	X	X	X
Recurring expenses such as those associated with cell phones and faxes during the period of performance of the grant program	X	X	X	X
Leasing or renting of space for newly hired personnel during the period of performance of the grant program	X	X	X	X
<b>EQUIPMENT</b>				
Personal protective equipment	X	X	X	X
Explosive device mitigation and remediation equipment	X	X		
Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive events operational search and rescue equipment	X	X	X	X
Information technology	X	X	X	X
Cyber security enhancement equipment	X	X	X	X
Interoperable communications equipment	X	X	X	X
Detection	X	X	X	
Decontamination	X	X	X	
Medical	X	X	X	X
Power	X	X	X	X
Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive events reference materials	X	X	X	
Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive events incident response vehicles	X	X	X	X

**FIGURE 4 (CONTINUED)**  
**2008 HSGP FEDERAL GUIDANCE**

HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM ALLOWABLE COST MATRIX	STATE HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM	URBAN AREA SECURITY INITIATIVE	METROPOLITAN MEDICAL RESPONSE SYSTEM	CITIZEN CORPS PROGRAM
Terrorism incident prevention equipment	X	X		
Physical security enhancement equipment	X	X		
Inspection and screening systems	X	X		
Agriculture terrorism prevention, response, and mitigation equipment	X	X	X	
Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive events prevention and response watercraft	X	X		
Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive events aviation equipment	X	X	X	
Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive events logistical support equipment	X	X	X	X
Intervention equipment	X	X		
Other authorized equipment	X	X	X	X
<b>TRAINING</b>				
Overtime and backfill for emergency preparedness and response personnel attending FEMA-sponsored and approved training classes	X	X	X	X
Overtime and backfill expenses for part-time and volunteer emergency response personnel participating in FEMA training	X	X	X	X
Training workshops and conferences	X	X	X	X
Full- or part-time staff or contractors or consultants	X	X	X	X
Travel	X	X	X	X
Supplies	X	X	X	X
Tuition for higher education	X	X	X	X
Other items	X	X	X	X
<b>EXERCISES</b>				
Design, develop, conduct, and evaluate an exercise	X	X	X	X
Exercise planning workshop	X	X	X	X
Full- or part-time staff or contractors or consultants	X	X	X	X
Overtime and backfill costs, including expenses for part-time and volunteer emergency response personnel participating in FEMA exercises	X	X	X	X
Implementation of Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program	X	X	X	X
Travel	X	X	X	X
Supplies	X	X	X	X
Other items	X	X	X	X

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2008 Homeland Security Guidance Application Kit.

**STATE HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM (SHSGP)**

**Purpose:** SHSGP supports building and sustaining capabilities at the state and local levels through planning, equipment, training, and exercise activities and helps states to implement the strategic goals and objectives included in state homeland security strategies.

**Distribution of Funds:** All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico each received an initial minimum allocation of 0.365 percent of the total funds available for grants as established in the *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Act of 2007 (9/11 Act)*. The remaining 81 percent is allocated based on risk analysis and the anticipated effectiveness of proposed investments by the applicants.

**State Agencies:** Texas Department of Public Safety, Governor’s Division of Emergency Management; Texas Engineering Extension Service (fiscal years 2002 through 2004).

Funding for SHSGP is shown in **Figure 5**.

**URBAN AREA SECURITY INITIATIVE (UASI)**

**Purpose:** UASI addresses the unique multidisciplinary planning, operations, equipment, training, and exercise needs of high-threat, high-density urban areas. The UASI program focuses on enhancing regional preparedness in major metropolitan areas and directly supports the national

priority of expanding regional collaboration outlined in the National Preparedness Guidelines. UASI funding assists participating jurisdictions in developing integrated regional systems for emergency prevention, protection, response, and recovery.

**Distribution of Funds:** Each year DHS determines the highest risk urban areas eligible for funding according to tiers designated as Tier 1 and Tier 2. Funds are allocated based on risk analysis and the anticipated effectiveness of proposed investments by the applicants. Sixty-two areas were determined to be eligible for the fiscal year 2009 UASI program. Approximately \$439 million, or 55 percent of available funds, were distributed to seven metro areas designated as Tier 1. Approximately \$359 million, or 45 percent of available funds, was distributed to the remaining 53 Tier 2 urban areas. Fiscal year 2008 distributions to Texas total \$71.9 million and include the following cities:

**Tier 1:** Houston—\$37.5 million.

**Tier 2:** Austin—\$1.8 million; Dallas and Fort Worth—\$20.3 million; El Paso—\$5.7 million; and San Antonio—\$ 6.6 million.

**State Agency:** Texas Department of Public Safety, Governor’s Division of Emergency Management. Passes through to the designated urban areas.

Funding for UASI is shown in **Figure 6**.

**FIGURE 5  
STATE HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM (IN MILLIONS)**

FISCAL YEAR FEDERAL	2002 ACTUAL	2003 ACTUAL	2004 ACTUAL	2005 ACTUAL	2006 ACTUAL	2007 ACTUAL	2008 ESTIMATE
National	\$315.7	\$2,066.3	\$1,675.1	\$1,062.3	\$528.2	\$509.3	\$861.3
Texas	\$16.2	\$107.8	\$87.4	\$55.7	\$26.1	\$34.4	\$65.4
% Share	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	6.8	7.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**FIGURE 6  
URBAN AREA SECURITY INITIATIVE (IN MILLIONS)**

FISCAL YEAR FEDERAL	2002 ACTUAL <sup>1</sup>	2003 ACTUAL	2004 ACTUAL	2005 ACTUAL	2006 ACTUAL	2007 ACTUAL	2008 ESTIMATE
National	NA	\$602.0	\$675.0	\$854.7	\$710.6	\$746.9	\$781.6
Texas	NA	\$42.8	\$38.5	\$49.8	\$35.0	\$33.5	\$71.9
% Share	NA	7.1	5.7	5.8	4.9	4.5	9.2

<sup>1</sup>Fiscal year 2003 was the first year Urban Area Security Initiative Grants were awarded.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT TERRORISM PREVENTION PROGRAM (LETPP)**

**Purpose:** The LETPP provided funds to law enforcement communities to enhance their capabilities to detect, deter, disrupt, and prevent acts of terrorism.

**Distribution of Funds:** In fiscal year 2008, direct allocations for the LETPP program were suspended. However, states must use 25 percent of funds allocated from both SHSGP and UASI to enhance their state and local law enforcement terrorism prevention capabilities.

In fiscal years 2003 through 2005, DHS allocated LETPP funding based on a formula that guaranteed each state a 0.75 percent base amount of total program appropriations with the remainder of appropriations based on the state's percentage of the national population.

In fiscal years 2006 and 2007 states received a 0.75 percent base amount with the remaining allocation made by DHS based on risk factors and need, rather than on population.

**State Agencies:** Texas Department of Public Safety, Governor's Division of Emergency Management; Texas Engineering Extension Service.

Funding for LETPP is shown in **Figure 7**.

**METROPOLITAN MEDICAL RESPONSE SYSTEM (MMRS)**

**Purpose:** MMRS was added to the HSGP group in 2004. MMRS grants assist designated metropolitan areas to prepare for and respond to mass casualty incidents, including terrorism, naturally occurring events, and large-scale hazardous materials incidents.

**Distribution of Funds:** MMRS provides funding on a formula basis to 124 MMRS jurisdictions. Each of the 124 MMRS jurisdictions nationwide received \$321,221 in fiscal year 2008 to establish or sustain local capabilities. Distributions made to 13 jurisdictions in Texas total \$4.2 million for Amarillo, Arlington, Austin, Corpus Christi, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Garland, Houston, Irving, Lubbock, San Antonio, and Southern Rio Grande.

**Allowable Uses:** Unique allowable activities under MMRS include:

- training to strengthen medical surge, mass prophylaxis, triage and pre-hospital treatment, medical supplies management and distribution, mass care, and fatality management capabilities;
- training to support pandemic influenza preparedness; and
- training in support of mass casualty response teams.

**State Agency:** Texas Department of Public Safety, Governor's Division of Emergency Management.

Funding for MMRS is shown in **Figure 8**.

**FIGURE 7  
LAW ENFORCEMENT TERRORISM PREVENTION PROGRAM (IN MILLIONS)**

FISCAL YEAR FEDERAL	2002 ACTUAL	2003 ACTUAL	2004 ACTUAL <sup>1</sup>	2005 ACTUAL	2006 ACTUAL	2007 ACTUAL	2008 ESTIMATE <sup>2</sup>
National	NA	NA	\$497.1	\$386.3	\$384.1	\$363.8	NA
Texas	NA	NA	\$25.9	\$20.3	\$24.7	\$24.6	NA
% Share	NA	NA	5.2	5.2	6.4	6.8	NA

<sup>1</sup>Fiscal year 2004 was the first year that Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program grants were awarded.

<sup>2</sup>Fiscal year 2008 awards were suspended.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**FIGURE 8  
METROPOLITAN MEDICAL RESPONSE SYSTEM (IN MILLIONS)**

FISCAL YEAR FEDERAL	2002 ACTUAL	2003 ACTUAL	2004 ACTUAL <sup>1</sup>	2005 ACTUAL	2006 ACTUAL	2007 ACTUAL	2008 ESTIMATE
National	NA	NA	\$46.3	\$28.2	\$28.8	\$32.0	\$39.8
Texas	NA	NA	\$4.8	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$3.4	\$4.2
% Share	NA	NA	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5

<sup>1</sup>Prior to fiscal year 2004, Metropolitan Medical Response System was administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**CITIZEN CORPS PROGRAM (CCP)**

**Purpose:** The CCP supports Citizen Corps Councils’ efforts to engage citizens in personal preparedness, exercises, ongoing volunteer programs, and surge capacity response to prevent, protect, mitigate, and respond to threats and hazards.

**Distribution of Funds:** Each state receives a minimum of 0.75 percent of the total available grant funding. The balance of CCP funds are then distributed on a population-share basis. In addition to CCP allocations, states and urban areas are encouraged to fully leverage all HSGP resources to accomplish the Citizen Corps mission.

**Allowable Uses:** Unique allowable use of funds for planning, equipment, and training under the CCP include:

- **Planning:** Funds may be used to start Citizen Corps Councils; however, such organizational activities are limited to 25 percent of the grantee’s CCP funding. Funds may be used to develop promotional materials including pins, patches, magnets, clothing, and headwear. Expenditures for promotional items may not exceed 15 percent of the total CCP allocation.
- **Equipment:** Examples of equipment used to support training for citizens includes such items as burn pans and volunteer response kits. Expenditures for kits used in volunteer response or clothing for official identification must not exceed 30 percent of the total CCP allocation.

- **Training:** Activities may include all-hazards safety training, such as emergency preparedness, basic first aid, life saving skills, crime prevention and terrorism awareness, school preparedness, and public health issues.

**State Agency:** Texas Department of Public Safety, Governor’s Division of Emergency Management.

Funding for CCP is shown in **Figure 9**.

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANT (EMPG)**

**Purpose:** The EMPG is a cost-sharing program that assists state and local governments in sustaining and enhancing the effectiveness of their emergency management programs. In Texas these funds are used to support the Governor’s Division of Emergency Management and its regional subsidiaries throughout the state.

**Distribution of Funds:** Fiscal year 2008 EMPG allocations are based on a formula that guarantees each state a 0.75 percent base amount of total program appropriations with the remainder of appropriations based on the state’s percentage of the national population. EMPG has a 50/50 state and federal, cash or in-kind, match requirement.

**State Agency:** Texas Department of Public Safety, Governor’s Division of Emergency Management.

Funding for EMPG is shown in **Figure 10**.

**FIGURE 9  
CITIZEN CORPS PROGRAM (IN MILLIONS)**

FISCAL YEAR FEDERAL	2002 ACTUAL	2003 ACTUAL	2004 ACTUAL	2005 ACTUAL	2006 ACTUAL	2007 ACTUAL	2008 ESTIMATE
National	\$21.0	\$37.5	\$34.8	\$13.5	\$19.2	\$14.6	\$14.6
Texas	\$1.1	\$1.9	\$1.8	\$0.7	\$1.0	\$0.8	\$0.8
% Share	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**FIGURE 10  
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANT (IN MILLIONS)**

FISCAL YEAR FEDERAL	2002 ACTUAL	2003 ACTUAL	2004 ACTUAL	2005 ACTUAL	2006 ACTUAL	2007 ACTUAL <sup>1</sup>	2008 ESTIMATE
National	\$134.7	\$165.1	\$204.7	\$173.8	\$179.5	\$244.0	\$291.5
Texas	\$6.2	\$8.6	\$8.7	\$9.0	\$9.3	\$10.1	\$15.8
% Share	4.6	5.2	4.2	5.2	5.2	4.1	5.4

<sup>1</sup>The fiscal year 2007 total includes \$194 million for fiscal year 2007 Emergency Management Performance Grant funds announced in November 2006 as well as \$50 million in fiscal year 2007 Emergency Management Performance Grant supplemental funds.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Funds Information for States.

## PART II: INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION PROGRAM

Texas received an estimated \$48.6 million for the Infrastructure Protection Program in fiscal year 2008. The program supports specific activities to protect critical infrastructure such as ports, mass transit, highways, rail and transportation. Grants fund a range of preparedness activities including strengthening infrastructure against explosive attacks, preparedness planning, equipment purchase, training, exercises, and security management and administration costs. The program is comprised of five separate grants: Port Security Grant Program, Buffer Zone Protection Program, Intercity Bus Security Grant Program, Trucking Security Program, and Transit Security.

### PORT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM

**Purpose:** The Port Security Grant Program supports sustainable, risk-based efforts to enhance access control and credentialing, protect against improvised explosive devices and other nonconventional attacks, and conduct disaster-response scenarios.

**Distribution of Funds:** Funds are distributed competitively to the nation's eligible port facilities and ferry systems according to a risk-based formula, which includes the following risk elements:

- Consequence – people, economic, national security, port-specific special considerations (hazardous materials, oil, etc.);
- Vulnerability – distance from open water, number of port calls, presence of tankers; and
- Threat – credible threats and incidents.

**Allowable Uses:** Funds may be used for the purchase of major equipment including electronics or advanced technology such as video surveillance cameras, x-ray scanning devices to inspect cargo containers, electronic warning signs and signals, and radio or GPS tracking, hazmat detection,

and hazmat containment equipment. Funds may also be used for training and exercises for port authority and client personnel, such as contracted employees.

**State Agency:** Texas Department of Public Safety, Governor's Division of Emergency Management.

Funding for the Port Security Grant Program is shown in **Figure 11**.

### BUFFER ZONE PROTECTION PROGRAM

**Purpose:** Funds for the Buffer Zone Protection Program support the development and implementation of plans for protecting the perimeter of critical infrastructure sites, including chemical facilities, nuclear and electric power plants, dams, stadiums, arenas, and other high-risk areas from terrorism site surveillance or attacks with a focus on public-private partnership and fusion center coordination. This program provides funding to states and territories with eligible critical infrastructure and key resource sites.

**Distribution of Funds:** Assets in the National Asset Database eligible for allocations are determined based on the following criteria, which includes sites of national importance and DHS programmatic priorities. Individual states provide annual risk assessments and priorities to DHS when submitting mandatory updates with the state's homeland security plan. Assets and priorities may include the following:

- **Banking and Finance:** Major financial centers such as primary data storage and processing facilities, major stock exchanges, and major banking centers;
- **Chemical and Hazardous Materials:** Manufacturing plants, storage, and stockpile supply areas (300 sites that, if attacked, could cause death or serious injury to 50,000 or more);

**FIGURE 11**  
**PORT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM (IN MILLIONS)**

FISCAL YEAR	2002 ACTUAL	2003 ACTUAL	2004 ACTUAL	2005 ACTUAL	2006 ACTUAL	2007 ACTUAL <sup>1</sup>	2008 ESTIMATE <sup>2</sup>
FEDERAL							
National	\$93.9	\$243.9	\$228.4	\$142.0	\$168.1	\$312.3	\$388.6
Texas	\$8.3	\$30.8	\$37.9	\$54.1	\$33.2	\$47.1	\$40.7
% Share	8.8	12.6	16.6	38.1	19.7	15.1	10.5

<sup>1</sup>Fiscal year 2007 amounts include \$110 million in Emergency Supplemental Allocations.

<sup>2</sup>Texas allocation amount does not include funds yet to be awarded for "All Other Port Areas" for Brownsville, Port Lavaca, and Victoria.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Homeland Security.

- **Commercial Assets:** Soft targets, including shopping malls greater than one million square feet and major public gathering places, such as sports stadiums and arenas with seating for 10,000 or more, convention centers, and theme parks;
- **Electricity:** Key electric substations and grid assets;
- **Oil and Natural Gas:** Select petroleum refineries;
- **Nuclear Power Plants;**
- **Government Facilities:** Office buildings, laboratories and research centers, processing centers, and national icons; and
- **Transportation:** Mass transit systems and rail bridges over major waterways that, if destroyed, would cause significant economic loss.

The specific sites and their locations are sensitive; DHS will provide each state with information regarding the identity and location of specific sites in their respective states.

**Allowable Uses:** Funds may be used for the purchase of approved surveillance and monitoring devices and warning signals, including infrastructure technology and equipment related to interoperability of communications. Additionally, equipment for hazardous material detection, hazardous material suits, and hazardous material containment equipment is allowed. Funds may be used to conduct vulnerability assessments, develop security plans, and security

awareness and emergency response training for frontline employees.

**State Agency:** Texas Department of Public Safety, Governor’s Division of Emergency Management.

Funding for the Buffer Zone Protection Program is shown in **Figure 12**.

**INTERCITY BUS SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM (IBSGP)**

**Purpose:** The IBSGP focuses on vulnerability assessments, security plans, and preparedness exercises for explosives and nonconventional threats to the traveling public and intercity bus systems. Program priorities include facility, driver, and vehicle security enhancements; emergency communications technology; coordination with local police and emergency responders; training and exercises; and passenger and baggage screening programs in defined UASI service areas.

**Distribution of Funds:** Funding is awarded on a competitive basis to eligible charter and fixed route intercity bus systems serving UASI areas. Funds do not pass through state agencies.

**Allowable Uses:** Funds may be used for the purchase of approved surveillance and monitoring devices and warning signals, including infrastructure technology and equipment related to interoperability of communication systems. Funds may also be used for training drivers and conductors to respond in dangerous or emergency events.

Funding for IBSGP is shown in **Figure 13**.

**FIGURE 12  
BUFFER ZONE PROTECTION PROGRAM (IN MILLIONS)**

FISCAL YEAR FEDERAL	2002 ACTUAL	2003 ACTUAL	2004 ACTUAL	2005 ACTUAL <sup>1</sup>	2006 ACTUAL <sup>2</sup>	2007 ACTUAL	2008 ESTIMATE
National	NA	NA	NA	\$91.3	\$73.0	\$48.5	\$48.6
Texas	NA	NA	NA	\$6.6	\$7.4	\$2.8	\$4.2
% Share	NA	NA	NA	7.2	10.1	5.8	8.6

<sup>1</sup>Fiscal year 2005 was the first year for Buffer Zone Protection Program awards.

<sup>2</sup>Texas award amounts for fiscal year 2006 include \$5.1 million for the Chemical Buffer Zone Protection Program.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**FIGURE 13  
INTERCITY BUS SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM**

FISCAL YEAR FEDERAL	2002 ACTUAL	2003 ACTUAL	2004 ACTUAL	2005 ACTUAL <sup>1,2</sup>	2006 ACTUAL <sup>2</sup>	2007 ACTUAL <sup>2</sup>	2008 ESTIMATE <sup>2</sup>
National	NA	NA	NA	\$9.7	\$9.5	\$11.6	\$11.2
Texas	NA	NA	NA	\$5.5	\$5.1	\$3.3	\$3.5
% Share	NA	NA	NA	56.7	53.7	28.2	31.0

<sup>1</sup>Fiscal year 2005 was the first year that Intercity Bus Security Grants were awarded.

<sup>2</sup>State amounts are estimated based on awards made to bus operators in Texas.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**TRUCKING SECURITY PROGRAM**

**Purpose:** Trucking Security grants provide funding to identify and recruit highway professionals (carriers, drivers, first responders and highway workers) to actively participate in an antiterrorism and security awareness program, as well as implement program training and 24/7 call center support.

**Distribution of Funds:** Funding is allocated according to security priorities, feasibility timelines, and sustainability as determined by a federal panel of experts. Funds do not pass through state agencies.

**Allowable Uses:** Funds may be used for the purchase of approved surveillance and monitoring devices and warning signals, including infrastructure technology and equipment related to interoperability for communications purposes. Funds may also be used for training public safety personnel and improving trucking inspections stations and procedures. Funds are also used to train truckers to be aware of and report on suspected or known threats.

Funding for the Trucking Security Program is shown in **Figure 14**.

**TRANSIT SECURITY**

**Purpose:** Transit Security Grants support sustainable, risk-based efforts to protect critical transit infrastructure from terrorism, especially explosives and unconventional threats that would cause major disruption to commerce and significant loss of life. The majority of funding is provided to owners and operators of the nation's critical transit infrastructure, including rail, bus, and ferry systems; however, a small portion of the funds are distributed directly to states.

**Distribution of Funds:** For the highest risk urban areas, this funding is provided as a regional allocation; for other urban areas, funding is awarded on a competitive basis. Eligible systems and the amount of funding available to those systems is based on a formula that includes ridership, track miles, number of stations, and threat risk.

**Allowable Uses:** Funds are used for select transit security programs each year. Listed below are descriptions of the most recently funded programs:

- **Intracity Systems:** Provides funding to owners and operators of transit systems, which include intracity bus, rail, and ferry systems, focused on employee training, infrastructure protection (e.g., intrusion detection, hardening of tunnel ventilation and drainage systems) and deterrence activities like canine teams.
- **Intercity Passenger Rail Security:** Provides funding for Amtrak to harden underground and underwater track and tunnels against an improvised explosive device, train key employees in counterterrorism, and expand visible deterrence activities.
- **Freight Rail Security:** Provides funding to freight railroad carriers and owners of railroad cars used in the transportation of Security-Sensitive Material to improve freight rail security. Funds may be used to conduct vulnerability assessments, develop security plans, and security awareness and emergency response training for frontline employees.

**State Agency:** Texas Department of Public Safety.

Funding for Transit Security is shown in **Figure 15**.

**FIGURE 14**  
**TRUCKING SECURITY PROGRAM**

FISCAL YEAR							
FEDERAL	2002 ACTUAL	2003 ACTUAL	2004 ACTUAL	2005 ACTUAL	2006 ACTUAL <sup>1</sup>	2007 ACTUAL <sup>1</sup>	2008 ESTIMATE <sup>1</sup>
National	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$4.8	\$11.6	\$15.5
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Share	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

<sup>1</sup>Trucking Security Program awards are not allocated directly to states.  
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**FIGURE 15**  
**TRANSIT SECURITY (IN MILLIONS)**

FISCAL YEAR							
FEDERAL	2002 ACTUAL	2003 ACTUAL <sup>1,2</sup>	2004 ACTUAL <sup>1</sup>	2005 ACTUAL	2006 ACTUAL <sup>3</sup>	2007 ACTUAL	2008 ESTIMATE
National	NA	\$65.0	\$50.0	\$135.3	\$131.2	\$250.5	\$350.1
Texas	NA	\$1.1	\$0.8	\$3.6	\$0.5	\$3.7	\$0.2
% Share	NA	1.6	1.6	2.6	0.4	1.5	0.1

<sup>1</sup>Prior to fiscal year 2005 Transit Security Grants were awarded as part of the Urban Area Security Initiative Grant.

<sup>2</sup>Fiscal year 2003 was the first year that Urban Area Security Initiative Grants were awarded.

<sup>3</sup>Amounts include awards for Transit Security Grant Program supplemental funding.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Transportation Security Administration.



## PART III: BORDER SECURITY

Securing the border is ultimately a federal responsibility; however, an increase in crime and the smuggling of foreign operatives over the Texas border after 9/11 prompted state lawmakers to look at ways to supplement federal efforts of securing the state from foreign and domestic threats. As a result, the state began a series of border operations using state and federal funds in fiscal year 2005. The Governor's Office of Homeland Security coordinates border operations in conjunction with local border communities; the Department of Public Safety (DPS); the Texas National Guard; the U.S. Border Patrol; and several other state, federal, and local entities.

Several sources of funding are used to support border security operations in Texas. The Homeland Security pass-through funds for border counties totaled \$21.1 million in fiscal year 2008 (Figure 16).

**FIGURE 16  
FEDERAL TERRORISM-RELATED HOMELAND SECURITY  
FUNDING (PASS-THROUGH TO BORDER COUNTIES)**

COUNTY <sup>1</sup>	2008
Brewster	\$353,157
Cameron	3,543,140
Culberson	164,220
Dimmit	95,000
El Paso	9,545,162
Hidalgo	2,796,671
Hudspeth	261,223
Jeff Davis	77,169
Kinney	87,704
Maverick	170,019
Presidio	219,554
Starr	1,229,832
Terrell	0
Val Verde	304,711
Webb	1,790,493
Zapata	503,422
<b>TOTAL<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$21,141,477</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes only counties which share a physical border with Mexico.

<sup>2</sup>Pass-through amounts exclude awards to area Councils of Government and awards to entities with multiple county activity.

SOURCES: Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Department of State Health Services; Texas Association of Regional Councils.

In addition, the Adjutant General's Office received \$3.6 million in federal funds for border deployment of National Guard troops for fiscal years 2007 and 2008. In fiscal year 2007, Texas also received \$3.1 million in federal funds for a federal border initiative known as Operation Stonegarden, followed by \$13.0 million in fiscal year 2008.

### OPERATION LINEBACKER

In fiscal year 2005, the Governor's Office provided \$6 million in federal Byrne Justice Assistance Grants to 16 sheriffs' departments on the border to support Operation Linebacker. The funds increased local patrols in high-threat areas from Brownsville to El Paso and increased local patrol presence in these areas. Seeing good results from the initial effort, the Governor's Office provided an additional \$3.8 million in federal funds to further expand local patrol capacity along the border. Several operations have followed since 2005 and each operation is briefly described below.

### OPERATION RIO GRANDE

In February 2006, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security in conjunction with the Texas Border Sheriffs' Coalition expanded the state's border-wide effort. Operation Rio Grande coordinated the combined capabilities of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies as well as National Guard troops to conduct massive surge operations along the entire length of the Texas/Mexico border.

### OPERATION STONEGARDEN

In 2007, Operation Stonegarden provided federal resources that enhanced border state efforts. Operation Stonegarden funds for fiscal years 2007–08 are shown in Figure 17.

**Purpose:** Operation Stonegarden funds land border jurisdictions' efforts to improve border security, encourage local operational objectives and capabilities, enhance federal and state homeland security strategies, and improve capabilities required for border security and protection. The intent of Operation Stonegarden is to enhance law enforcement preparedness and operational readiness along the land borders of the United States.

**Distribution of Funds:** Funds are distributed to each state based on risk analysis and the anticipated feasibility and effectiveness of proposed expenditures by county level

**FIGURE 17**  
**OPERATION STONEGARDEN (IN MILLIONS)**

FISCAL YEAR FEDERAL	2002 ACTUAL	2003 ACTUAL	2004 ACTUAL	2005 ACTUAL	2006 ACTUAL	2007 ACTUAL <sup>1</sup>	2008 ESTIMATE
National	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$12.0	\$60.0
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$3.1	\$13.0
% Share	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25.6	21.7

<sup>1</sup>Fiscal year 2007 was the first year for Operation Stonegarden awards.  
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

applicants. In Texas, local units of government coordinate at the county and regional levels and file the necessary applications with DPS, Governor's Division of Emergency Management. DPS evaluates and sends the applications to DHS for final approval.

**Allowable Uses:**

- Operational overtime costs associated with law enforcement activities for up to 50 percent of the award without supplanting locally funded activity;
- Travel and per diem costs associated with the deployment or redeployment of personnel to border areas and for travel associated with law enforcement entities assisting other local jurisdictions in law enforcement activities;
- Vehicle or equipment maintenance and reimbursement for mileage up to 10 percent of the total award;
- Fuel costs up to 10 percent of the total award including National Guard deployments in support of border security activities; and
- Equipment purchases allowable within the specified UASI and LETPP categories located in the federal Authorized Equipment List.

**State Agency:** Texas Department of Public Safety, Governor's Division of Emergency Management.

**OPERATION WRANGLER**

The next phase of Border Security operations directed from the Governor's Office of Homeland Security began in January 2007 with Operation Wrangler, where the lessons learned from Operations Linebacker and Rio Grande were applied statewide. Recognizing that a porous border affects the entire state, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security expanded law enforcement surges into known drug and crime corridors that traverse Texas from Mexico. The first phase of Operation Wrangler was a statewide effort, utilizing over 6,000 personnel from over 200 local, state, and federal law enforcement

agencies supported by 35 maritime patrol boats, 45 helicopters, and 33 fixed-wing aircraft.

**OPERATION BORDER STAR**

In September 2007, the Governor's Office launched the latest border security initiative: Operation Border Star. Funded with \$110 million in General Revenue and State Highway Fund 6 for the 2007–08 biennium, Operation Border Star began in high-threat areas along the Texas/Mexico border. Using the combined state resources of DPS, the Texas Rangers, Texas Parks and Wildlife game wardens, the Texas Civil Air Patrol, the U.S. Border Patrol, and local police and sheriffs' departments, Texas was able to disrupt smuggling operations and crime cartels and enhance border security. Also, the Adjutant General's Office received \$3.6 million in federal funds in fiscal years 2007 and 2008 for border deployment of National Guard troops to assist in these efforts.

The Governor's Office of Homeland Security reports that these various operations have resulted in a 45 percent drop in the apprehension of undocumented persons since 2005 and a 65 percent reduction in serious crime along the unincorporated areas of the Texas-Mexico border.

## PART IV: HEALTH PREPAREDNESS GRANT PROGRAMS

Texas received \$85.9 million in fiscal year 2008 to fund two health preparedness grant programs, the Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Bioterrorism Response Program and the National Hospital Bioterrorism Preparedness Program. Texas also received any remaining funds from the fiscal year 2005 grant of \$110 million used to construct and equip the Galveston National Laboratory at The University of Texas Medical Branch (UTMB), a biocontainment and research laboratory facility.

### PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND BIOTERRORISM RESPONSE

According to the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS), the Public Health Bioterrorism Preparedness cooperative agreement with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is valuable because it has strengthened the state's ability to conduct public health surveillance and epidemiological studies through Epidemiology Response Teams. Funding has allowed Texas to hire and train staff and purchase needed communication systems, computers, and other equipment. Texas received \$55.9 million in Public Health Preparedness and Bioterrorism Response funds in fiscal year 2008. Funds are intended to upgrade state and local public health jurisdictions' preparedness and response to bioterrorism, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and other public health threats and emergencies. **Figure 18** describes the Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Bioterrorism Response funds received by DSHS.

**Purpose:** Grant funds are available for statewide coordination and planning for bioterrorism, surveillance and epidemiology capacity to local health departments, laboratory capacity and diagnostic capability to major public health laboratories across the state, critical communication networks, and education and training for bioterrorism preparedness.

Beginning in fiscal year 2004, this program included the Border Early Warning Infectious Disease Surveillance Program. In fiscal year 2005, the Cities Readiness Initiative was added, and in fiscal year 2006, the Pandemic Influenza Program was added.

**Distribution of Funds:** Each state receives a base amount of \$3,915,000, plus an amount equal to its proportional share of the national population as reflected in the U.S. Census estimates. Beginning in fiscal year 2009, a match of 5 percent will be required and a match of 10 percent will be required in subsequent years.

**Allowable Uses:** DSHS has used this funding source to purchase communications devices and other technology for tracking health emergencies and providing timely alerts. Funds are also used to stockpile pharmaceuticals (including pandemic flu vaccine); to provide planning, training, and emergency exercises; and to enhance coordination with several state and national programs, such as:

- Biological Emergency Response Team;
- Center for Public Health Preparedness and Response;
- Disaster District Committee;
- Emergency Alert System;
- Epidemiology Response Team;
- Emergency Support Center;
- Health Alert Network;
- Incident Command System;
- Infectious Disease Epidemiology and Surveillance;
- Laboratory Response Network;
- National Pharmaceutical Stockpile;
- Preparedness Coordinating Council;
- Public Information Officer;

**FIGURE 18**  
**PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND BIOTERRORISM RESPONSE (IN MILLIONS)**

FISCAL YEAR	2002 ACTUAL	2003 ACTUAL	2004 ACTUAL	2005 ACTUAL	2006 ACTUAL	2007 ACTUAL <sup>1</sup>	2008 ESTIMATE <sup>2</sup>
National	\$917.0	\$870.0	\$849.6	\$859.5	\$766.4	\$896.7	\$704.9
Texas	\$51.4	\$48.3	\$68.9	\$67.2	\$46.6	\$56.2	\$55.9
% Share	5.6	5.6	8.1	7.8	6.1	6.3	7.9

<sup>1</sup>In fiscal year 2007, the \$896.7 million distributed through cooperative agreements included \$175.0 million for pandemic influenza, \$57.3 million to support the Cities Readiness Initiative, \$35.0 million to improve the capabilities of poison control centers, and \$5.4 million for states bordering Mexico and Canada for improved capacity in border regions.

SOURCES: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Texas Department of State Health Services; Federal Funds Information for States.

- Receiving, Staging, and Storing of the Strategic National Stockpile;
- State Emergency Response Team;
- Technical Advisory Response Unit; and
- Texas Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster.

**State Agency:** Texas Department of State Health Services.

**NATIONAL HOSPITAL BIOTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS**

**Purpose:** National Hospital Bioterrorism Preparedness funds support activities related to countering potential terrorist threats to civilian populations through planning and preparation for improved hospital capacity to respond to bioterrorism and all health hazards, maintaining emergency reserves of medical supplies, purchasing equipment, and researching new treatments and diagnostic tools. **Figure 19** shows National Hospital Bioterrorism Preparedness funds received by DSHS.

**Distribution of Funds:** The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Assistant Secretary for Preparedness, allocates funding to states in the form of cooperative agreements according to a formula comprised of a base allocation plus an amount equal to the state’s proportional share of the national population.

**Allowable Uses:** Up to 50 percent of funds can be used for needs assessment planning and initial implementation. Remaining funds must be allocated to hospitals and other public and private entities’ clients for planning and purchasing required equipment, such as emergency hospital kits including tents, generators, cots, and other related medical equipment. Equipment may also be purchased to render useful those operating rooms and facilities that are now inactive, but may be needed in a major emergency.

**State Agency:** Texas Department of State Health Services.

**GALVESTON NATIONAL LABORATORY AT UTMB**

**Purpose:** To construct and equip the Galveston National Laboratory at UTMB, which will conduct scientific work to develop new vaccines, diagnostics, and treatments for diseases like anthrax, plague, hemorrhagic fevers, typhus, West Nile fever, SARS, influenza, and drug-resistant tuberculosis. UTMB will own and operate the laboratory in support of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease. As of August 2008, UTMB reported that this facility was 98 percent complete:

- Total gross square feet: approximately 174,000
- Total net square feet: 82,411
- Total laboratory space: 63,000 square feet

**Distribution of Funds:** In 2005, UTMB at Galveston received a \$110 million national laboratory grant from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease, National Institutes of Health. The total cost of the facility is approximately \$168.6 million. In July 2005, the Board of Regents of The University of Texas System approved the use of revenue bonds to cover the \$58.6 million in local share required for construction of the facility, which will be partially paid back with private donations. The grant, one of two, was awarded through a competitive, peer review process by researchers nationwide. The second National Biocontainment Laboratory is located at Boston University in Massachusetts.

**Approved Uses:** Laboratory design, planning, construction, and equipment.

**State Agency:** The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston.

**FIGURE 19  
NATIONAL HOSPITAL BIOTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS (IN MILLIONS)**

FISCAL YEAR FEDERAL	2002 ACTUAL	2003 ACTUAL	2004 ACTUAL	2005 ACTUAL	2006 ACTUAL	2007 ACTUAL	2008 ESTIMATE
National	\$125.1	\$498.0	\$498.0	\$468.5	\$450.4	\$415.0	\$397.8
Texas	\$8.3	\$33.3	\$33.5	\$34.0	\$32.4	\$30.3	\$30.0
% Share	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.5

SOURCES: Texas Department of State Health Services; Federal Funds Information for States.

## PART V: OTHER HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAMS

Two additional homeland security programs receiving federal funds include Interoperable Emergency Communications for first responders and REAL ID, which is a program to make driver's licenses and personal identification cards more secure.

### INTEROPERABLE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

**Purpose:** Interoperable Emergency Communications grants provide funding to improve state and local emergency communications system capabilities and supports the implementation of the Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan. Grant funds help ensure that the goals and initiatives of the state plan are carried out and that the plan is aligned with the goals of the National Emergency Communications Plan.

**Distribution of Funds:** All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico receive a minimum of 0.5 percent of the total funds allocated. The remaining funds are distributed on a risk-based methodology. This formula is the product of three variables: threat, vulnerability and consequence. Vulnerability and consequence variables are an all-hazards construction in that they account for the relative severity of the effects of a disaster, regardless of the type of disaster considered. These variables also incorporate such factors as the population of an area, its economic output, the presence of nationally critical infrastructure, and national security concerns. The threat variable is based exclusively on terror threats.

**Allowable Uses:** Funding awarded for interoperable voice and/or data communications may be used for planning and management, equipment acquisition, and training and exercises, as noted below:

- establishing a governance structure for emergency response interoperability projects;

- conducting an operational or technical capabilities assessment;
- strategic planning for technical or operational purposes;
- technical implementation and management, such as signal towers, radios, laptop computers, and other communications equipment;
- building emergency response communications systems, such as data system interface technologies and communications capacity needed for first responders and other state and local officials;
- upgrading and enhancing emergency response communication systems and equipment;
- replacing emergency response communication systems and equipment;
- maintaining emergency response communication systems and equipment;
- use of equipment and systems; and
- use of standard operating procedures.

State and local plans must be submitted to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security for approval prior to the purchase of equipment or services.

**State Agencies:** Department of Public Safety and Governor's Division of Emergency Management, Texas Department of Transportation.

Funding for Interoperable Emergency Communications is shown in **Figure 20**.

**FIGURE 20**  
**INTEROPERABLE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS (IN MILLIONS)**

FISCAL YEAR	2002 ACTUAL	2003 ACTUAL	2004 ACTUAL	2005 ACTUAL	2006 ACTUAL	2007 ACTUAL <sup>1</sup>	2008 ESTIMATE
FEDERAL							
National	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$968.4	\$48.6
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$65.1	\$3.5
% Share	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.7	7.2

<sup>1</sup>Fiscal year 2007 was the first year Interoperable Emergency Communications grants were awarded.

SOURCES: National Telecommunications and Information Administration; Federal Funds Information for States.

**REAL ID**

The REAL ID program addresses a key recommendation of the 9/11 Commission Report to enhance the security and protections that are needed to protect the integrity and reliability of drivers' licenses and identification cards. The Texas Department of Public Safety estimates implementation costs for REAL ID in Texas at \$129 million for the 2010–11 biennium. Congress appropriated \$40.0 million for REAL ID in fiscal year 2005, but only \$8.7 million was granted to three states for pilot programs and none of the remaining \$31.3 million was distributed to Texas or any other state. In 2007, the Omnibus Appropriations Bill added \$48.5 million to the remaining \$31.3 million from fiscal year 2005 for a total of \$79.8 million to be used for state REAL ID demonstration grants. On June 20, 2008, Texas was allocated \$3.2 million from the REAL ID grant funds.

Final guidance for implementation of REAL ID was released in May 2007 providing states an opportunity to request an extension of the compliance deadline to May 11, 2011. Receiving the extension requires that states demonstrate material compliance with core requirements of the REAL ID Act and the REAL ID final rules. Also, the final rule focuses on enrolling driving populations that may pose more risk of having or using a fraudulent ID. As a result, persons born on or after December 1, 1964, will have to obtain a REAL ID by December 1, 2014, while those born before December 1, 1964, will have until December 1, 2017. Spreading out the enrollment period over a greater period of time substantially reduces costs and congestion at DPS.

REAL ID compliant licenses and ID cards must meet minimum standards which include information and security features that must be incorporated into each driver's license or ID card, such as:

- person's full legal name;
- person's date of birth;
- person's gender;
- driver's license/ID number;
- address of legal residence;
- person's signature;
- digital photograph; and
- physical security features designed to prevent and deter tampering and counterfeiting.

**Purpose:** The REAL ID program's goal is to help states improve ID issuance capabilities and position states to work collectively to develop more secure systems to verify a person's identity.

**Distribution of Funds:** Each of the 48 states and territories that applied for fiscal year 2008 REAL ID Demonstration Grants were allocated a portion of the available funding.

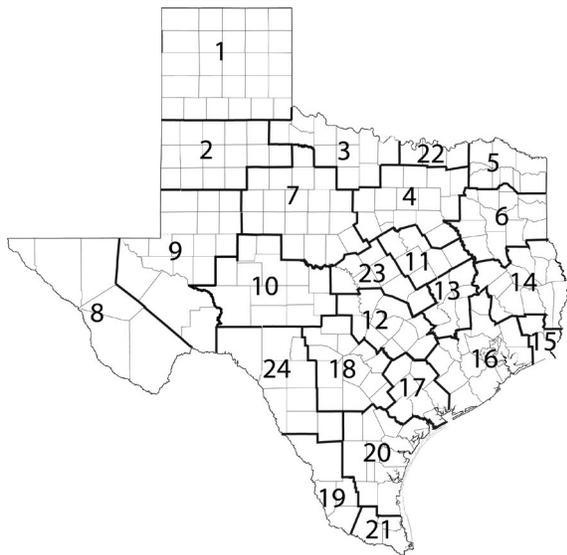
**Allowable Uses:** Grant funds may be used for state-specific projects, such as improving the physical security of licenses, upgrading facility security, and modernizing document imaging including state vital records, such as birth certificates.

**State Agencies:** Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Department of State Health Services.

## PART VI: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDS

The allocation of federal Homeland Security Grant Program funds is made in accordance with federal requirements and the State Homeland Security Plan. Local needs assessments are compiled in coordination with 24 Texas Councils of Government (COGs) (Figure 21).

**FIGURE 21  
TEXAS COUNCILS OF GOVERNMENT**



### TEXAS COUNCILS OF GOVERNMENT

1. Panhandle Regional Planning Commission
2. South Plains Association of Governments
3. NORTEX Regional Planning Commission
4. North Central Texas Council of Governments
5. Ark-Tex Council of Governments
6. East Texas Council of Governments
7. West Central Texas Council of Governments
8. Rio Grande Council of Governments
9. Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission
10. Concho Valley Council of Governments
11. Heart of Texas Council of Governments
12. Capital Area Council of Governments
13. Brazos Valley Council of Governments
14. Deep East Texas Council of Governments
15. South East Texas Regional Planning Commission
16. Houston-Galveston Area Council
17. Golden Crescent Regional Planning Commission
18. Alamo Council of Governments
19. South Texas Development Council
20. Coastal Bend Council of Governments
21. Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council
22. Texoma Council of Governments
23. Central Texas Council of Governments
24. Middle Rio Grande Development Council

SOURCE: Texas Councils of Government.

Application requests are submitted to the Governor's Division of Emergency Management at the Department of Public Safety (DPS) for review. The application assessment and review criteria are shown in Figure 22.

**FIGURE 22  
LOCAL HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT APPLICATION  
AND ASSESSMENT STEPS AND CRITERIA**

### ASSESSMENT AND APPLICATION STEPS:

- Local assessments and applications for grant funds are completed by COGs based upon local and regional needs, such as equipment, training, and emergency exercises.
- Projects may be funded with more than one grant.
- Federal guidelines require 80 percent of funds be allocated to a local entity with an approved project within 45 days of grant funds being made available to the state. Projects include the purchases of various equipment, training for first responders or volunteers, and emergency exercises.
- COGs create an Initial Strategy Implementation Plan, which determines the priorities for the area in terms of equipment, training, exercises, and any state or federal requirements.
- Assessments and applications are submitted to the Governor's Division of Emergency Management for processing and approvals.

### PROJECT CRITERIA:

- Each region and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) area identifies priority projects.
- The project should include participating jurisdictions and disciplines.
- Projects should have an estimated cost.
- Creation of regional and UASI projects is not dependent upon a known funding amount.
- Projects should support state and regional strategies.

### DISTRIBUTION CRITERIA SPECIFIC TO UASI FUNDS:

- Projects must be approved by the core group in writing.
- Projects may combine UASI, SHSGP, LETPP, and CCP resources.
- UASI projects should support the federal- and state-coordinated UASI strategy.

SOURCE: Texas Homeland Security State Plan.

Figure 23 shows the distribution of \$281.3 million in federal expenditures for homeland security passed through to local entities in fiscal year 2008.

**FIGURE 23**  
**ESTIMATED FEDERAL EXPENDITURES OF PASS-THROUGH FUNDS FOR HOMELAND SECURITY**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2008**

	ESTIMATED 2008		ESTIMATED 2008
<b>ALAMO AREA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS</b>		<b>CAPITAL AREA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS</b>	
Alamo Area COG	\$5,719,414	Bastrop County	\$265,538
Atascosa County	8,702	Blanco County	46,700
Bandera County	20,953	Burnet County	205,200
Bexar County	23,029,294	Caldwell County	75,517
Comal County	1,978,623	Capital Area COG	1,769,236
Frio County	86,190	Fayette County	103,919
Gillespie County	14,844	Hays County	345,469
Guadalupe County	145,795	Lee County	50,999
Karnes County	49,807	Llano County	9,500
Kendall County	29,857	Travis County	9,259,392
Kerr County	23,462	Williamson County	1,288,517
Medina County	117,399	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$13,419,987</b>
Wilson County	224,771		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$31,449,111</b>	<b>COASTAL BEND COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS</b>	
<b>ARK-TEX COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS</b>		Aransas County	\$57,500
Ark-Tex COG	\$1,049,503	Bee County	61,142
Bowie County	730,886	Brooks County	199,679
Delta County	3,650	Coastal Bend COG	345,191
Franklin County	5,840	Duval County	229,204
Hopkins County	7,267	Jim Wells County	284,461
Lamar County	49,760	Kenedy County	175,000
Red River County	13,760	Kleberg County	12,880
Titus County	5,075	Live Oak County	90,220
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,865,741</b>	Nueces County	2,959,773
<b>BRAZOS VALLEY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS</b>		Refugio County	116,001
Brazos County	\$926,800	San Patricio County	498,705
Brazos Valley COG	580,573	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,029,756</b>
Burleson County	38,894	<b>CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS</b>	
Grimes County	148,206	Bell County	\$4,288,312
Leon County	29,598	Central TX COG	2,263,903
Madison County	194,630	Coryell County	(685)
Robertson County	171,830	Hamilton County	38,986
Washington County	99,865	Lampasas County	54,370
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,190,396</b>	Milam County	133,844
		Mills County	22,815
		San Saba County	3,284
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6,804,829</b>

**FIGURE 23 (CONTINUED)**  
**ESTIMATED FEDERAL EXPENDITURES OF PASS-THROUGH FUNDS FOR HOMELAND SECURITY**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2008**

	ESTIMATED 2008		ESTIMATED 2008
<b>CONCHO VALLEY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS</b>		<b>EAST TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (CONTINUED)</b>	
Coke County	\$25,216	Marion County	\$53,390
Concho County	21,481	Panola County	41,547
Concho Valley COG	1,119,893	Rusk County	283,975
Crockett County	21,261	Smith County	3,811,104
Irion County	16,200	Upshur County	160,000
Kimble County	25,594	Wood County	237,535
Mason County	26,480	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$10,729,623</b>
McCulloch County	30,606		
Menard County	32,268	<b>GOLDEN CRESCENT REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION</b>	
Reagan County	50,358	Calhoun County	\$102,669
Schleicher County	28,953	DeWitt County	135,203
Sterling County	19,366	Goliad County	148,335
Sutton County	19,243	Gonzales County	75,186
Tom Green County	361,054	Jackson County	48,757
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,797,973</b>	Lavaca County	71,235
		Victoria County	757,856
<b>DEEP EAST TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,339,241</b>
Angelina County	\$574,111		
Deep East Texas COG	1,808,882	<b>HOUSTON-GALVESTON AREA COUNCIL</b>	
Houston County	14,167	Austin County	\$267,939
Jasper County	179,818	Brazoria County	1,035,470
Nacogdoches County	64,837	Chambers County	292,460
Polk County	38,807	Colorado County	928,170
San Augustine County	203	Ford Bend County	54,663
San Jacinto County	13,841	Fort Bend County	2,512,684
Shelby County	17	Galveston County	2,803,344
Smith County	2,500	Harris County	60,711,430
Trinity County	1,852,105	Houston-Galveston Area COG	1,016,062
Washington County	2,500	Liberty County	161,231
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,551,788</b>	Matagorda County	875,706
		Montgomery County	4,679,940
<b>EAST TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS</b>		Walker County	212,318
Anderson County	\$361,077	Waller County	106,332
Cherokee County	319,646	Wharton County	56,332
East Texas COG	618,788	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$75,714,081</b>
Gregg County	543,950		
Harrison County	4,209,261		
Henderson County	89,350		

**FIGURE 23 (CONTINUED)**  
**ESTIMATED FEDERAL EXPENDITURES OF PASS-THROUGH FUNDS FOR HOMELAND SECURITY**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2008**

	ESTIMATED 2008		ESTIMATED 2008
<b>HEART OF TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS</b>		<b>NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (CONTINUED)</b>	
Bosque County	\$142,259	Johnson County	\$598,471
Falls County	135,561	Kaufman County	185,027
Freestone County	12,817	Navarro County	290,766
Heart of Texas COG	2,917,293	North Central Texas COG	4,101,278
Hill County	280,224	Palo Pinto County	83,259
Limestone County	178,832	Parker County	877,646
McLennan County	1,237,475	Rockwall County	216,982
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,904,461</b>	Somervell County	262,131
<b>LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL</b>		Tarrant County	30,056,043
Cameron County	\$3,543,140	Wise County	217,690
Hidalgo County	2,072,434	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$66,219,932</b>
Hidalgo County	724,237	<b>NORTEX REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION</b>	
Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council	2,523,730	Archer County	\$84,000
Willacy County	218,895	Baylor County	42,809
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$9,082,436</b>	Clay County	84,015
<b>MIDDLE RIO GRANDE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL</b>		Cottle County	60,000
Dimmit County	\$95,000	Foard County	6,600
Kinney County	87,704	Hardeman County	15,156
La Salle County	79,001	Jack County	2,422
LaSalle County	20,000	Montague County	1,031
Maverick County	170,019	Nortex Regional Planning Commission	724,704
Middle Rio Grande Development Council	1,725,994	Wichita County	1,710,885
Uvalde County	8,436	Wilbarger County	94,892
Val Verde County	304,711	Young County	31,569
Zavala County	58,684	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,858,083</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,549,549</b>	<b>PERMIAN BASIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION</b>	
<b>NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS</b>		Andrews County	\$90,000
Collin County	\$2,351,088	Borden County	23,490
Dallas County	23,618,751	Crane County	151,956
Denton County	3,060,223	Dawson County	97,438
Ellis County	263,379	Ector County	853,358
Erath County	703	Gaines County	16,739
Hood County	19,948	Glasscock County	10,096
Hunt County	16,547	Howard County	18,258
		Loving County	24

**FIGURE 23 (CONTINUED)**  
**ESTIMATED FEDERAL EXPENDITURES OF PASS-THROUGH FUNDS FOR HOMELAND SECURITY**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2008**

	ESTIMATED 2008		ESTIMATED 2008
<b>PERMIAN BASIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION (CONTINUED)</b>		<b>SOUTH EAST TEXAS REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION</b>	
Martin County	\$28	Hardin County	\$507,933
Midland County	1,379,892	Jefferson County	3,973,847
Pecos County	73,328	Orange County	842,662
Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission	1,731,127	South East Texas Regional Planning Commission	289,914
Reeves County	36,289	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,614,356</b>
Upton County	6,406		
Ward County	38,747	<b>SOUTH PLAINS ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS</b>	
Winkler County	9,142	Bailey County	\$29,953
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,536,318</b>	Floyd County	57,900
		Hale County	8,466
<b>PANHANDLE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION</b>		Hockley County	68,000
Armstrong County	\$5,670	Lamb County	39,903
Carson County	5,404	Lubbock County	2,530,763
Collingsworth County	2,417	Lynn County	2,500
Dallam County	1,675	South Plains Association of Governments	336,420
Deaf Smith County	5,250	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,073,905</b>
Gray County	65,112		
Hemphill County	116,158	<b>SOUTH TEXAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL</b>	
Moore County	16,863	Jim Hogg County	\$122,545
Panhandle Regional Planning Commission	2,442,025	South Texas Development Council	152,347
Potter County	2,354,206	Starr County	1,229,832
Randall County	12,854	Webb County	1,790,493
Sherman County	169,499	Zapata County	503,422
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,197,133</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,798,639</b>
<b>RIO GRANDE COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS</b>		<b>TEXOMA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS</b>	
Brewster County	\$353,157	Cooke County	\$170,367
Culberson County	164,220	Fannin County	194,677
El Paso County	9,545,162	Grayson County	407,911
Hudspeth County	261,223	Texoma COG	387,748
Jeff Davis County	77,169	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,160,703</b>
Presidio County	219,554		
Rio Grande COG	154,718	<b>WEST CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$10,775,203</b>	Brown County	\$153,051
		Callahan County	58,236
		Coleman County	58,843
		Comanche County	69,831

**FIGURE 23 (CONTINUED)  
ESTIMATED FEDERAL EXPENDITURES OF PASS-THROUGH  
FUNDS FOR HOMELAND SECURITY  
FISCAL YEAR 2008**

	ESTIMATED 2008
<b>WEST CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (CONTINUED)</b>	
Eastland County	\$59,048
Fisher County	58,236
Haskell County	78,236
Jones County	71,416
Kent County	58,236
Knox County	58,236
Mitchell County	58,236
Nolan County	277,276
Scurry County	291,494
Shackelford County	58,236
Snyder-Scurry County	8,116
Stephens County	58,236
Stonewall County	58,236
Taylor County	363,346
Throckmorton County	102,550
West Central Texas COG	646,853
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,645,948</b>
<hr/>	
<b>ALL OTHERS<sup>1</sup></b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,962,023</b>
<hr/>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$281,271,215</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes awards that cover multiple regions or that were not identifiable by region.  
NOTE: County totals include estimated amounts awarded to all local entities within the county.  
SOURCES: Texas Department of Public Safety; Department of State Health Services; Texas Association of Regional Councils.

**EXAMPLES OF FEDERALLY FUNDED LOCAL  
HOMELAND SECURITY PROJECTS**

The Texas Associations of Regional Councils recently provided examples of equipment, training, and exercise projects that are paid for with federal homeland security pass-through funds:

**CAPITAL AREA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS**

Homeland Security Grant Program funds were used to purchase the following for the Capital Area Council of Governments to serve the citizens of Travis and Williamson Counties:

- mobile communications vehicle for Travis County—expended \$655,000;
- communications trailer for Williamson County—expended \$350,000;
- public safety command vehicle for the City of Austin—expended \$683,960; and
- web-based Emergency Operations System for the City of Austin, Travis County, Williamson County, and the Lower Colorado River Authority—expended \$225,000.

**CONCHO VALLEY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS**

Homeland Security Grant Program funds were used to purchase the following for the Concho Valley Council of Governments to serve the citizens of Coke, Concho, Crockett, Irion, Kimble, Mason, McCulloch, Menard, Reagan, Schleicher, Sterling, Sutton, and Tom Green Counties:

- Telephone Reverse Notification Project to inform the public of a disaster and life-threatening events. Residential and business addresses are compiled from multiple sources and updated monthly—expended \$169,347.

**WEST TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS**

Homeland Security Grant Program funds were used to purchase the following for the West Texas Council of Governments to serve the citizens of Brown, Callahan, Coleman, Comanche, Eastland, Fisher, Haskell, Jones, Kent, Knox, Mitchell, Nolan, Runnels, Scurry, Shackelford, Stephens, Stonewall, Taylor, and Throckmorton Counties:

- regional mobile communications trailers—expended \$170,000;
- generators for county dispatch and communications tower locations—expended \$224,804;
- web-based Emergency Operations System for 80 jurisdiction access—expended \$69,000;
- radio project installed a standards-based P-25 communications system, repeater, mobile, and portable radio equipment for the entire 19-county region—expended \$1.3 million; and
- regional exercise for eight counties, nine cities, two hospital districts, one private company, and three non-profit organizations—expended \$132,458.

**RIO GRANDE COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS**

Homeland Security Grant Program funds were used to purchase the following for the Rio Grande Council of Governments to serve the citizens of Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, and Presidio Counties:

- Border Interoperability for the communities in Brewster and Presidio Counties and the Texas Department of Transportation. The project is being coordinated with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration accessing repeaters and enhancing them with microwave equipment—expended \$35,000, including \$10,000 in U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration funds; and
- Interoperability project installed upgraded communications equipment for improved VHF, UHF, 700MHz, and 800MHz radio systems for The University of Texas at El Paso and the City of El Paso—expended \$80,000, including \$30,000 in other federal funds.

**NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS**

Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Bioterrorism Response funds were used to purchase the following for the North Central Texas Council of Governments to serve the citizens of Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Erath, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wise Counties:

- Cities Readiness Initiative/Public Health Preparedness project working with local jurisdictions to make full and effective use of the Strategic National Stockpile in the event of a biological terrorist attack. Local jurisdictions develop plans and infrastructure for providing medications to their entire population within 48 hours of an event. The project has trained 2,403 volunteers—expended \$1.1 million.



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# APPENDIX

## FISCAL YEAR 2008 HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDING (TERRORISM-RELATED)

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ESTIMATED 2008

### ARTICLE 01

#### OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

General Revenue Funds	\$127,437
Federal Funds	0
Other Funds	8,238
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$135,675</b>

#### TRUSTEED PROGRAMS WITHIN THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

GR-Dedicated Funds	\$14,153
Federal Funds	3,624,773
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,638,926</b>

#### DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION RESOURCES

General Revenue Funds	\$0
Federal Funds	168,181
Other Funds	3,304,801
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,472,982</b>

### ARTICLE 02

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES

Federal Funds	\$103,911,195
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$103,911,195</b>

### ARTICLE 03

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON

Federal Funds	\$2,250,703
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,250,703</b>

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

General Revenue Funds	\$553,451
GR-Dedicated Funds	220,578
Federal Funds	1,718,106
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,492,135</b>

ESTIMATED 2008

**ARTICLE 03 (CONTINUED)****THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT DALLAS**

General Revenue Funds	\$25,495
GR–Dedicated Funds	12,748
Federal Funds	511,700
Other Funds	2,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$551,943</b>

**THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO**

General Revenue Funds	\$35,000
Other Funds	206,049
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$241,049</b>

**THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT BROWNSVILLE**

Other Funds	\$333,419
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$333,419</b>

**THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO**

General Revenue Funds	\$195,000
Other Funds	538,525
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$733,525</b>

**TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY**

General Revenue Funds	\$1,151,068
GR–Dedicated Funds	53,963
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,205,031</b>

**TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY – KINGSVILLE**

General Revenue Funds	\$797,445
GR–Dedicated Funds	102,024
Other Funds	557,855
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,457,324</b>

**WEST TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY**

Other Funds	\$296,185
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$296,185</b>

ESTIMATED 2008

**ARTICLE 03 (CONTINUED)****TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY – COMMERCE**

GR–Dedicated Funds	\$22,225
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$22,225</b>

**UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON**

General Revenue Funds	\$197,900
Other Funds	66,659
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$264,559</b>

**UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON – VICTORIA**

Other Funds	\$9,611
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$9,611</b>

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS**

Federal Funds	\$17,114
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$17,114</b>

**STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY**

General Revenue Funds	\$530,905
GR–Dedicated Funds	167,653
Other Funds	1,340,135
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,038,693</b>

**TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY**

Federal Funds	\$1,425,925
Other Funds	67,565
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,493,490</b>

**THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER AT DALLAS**

Federal Funds	\$13,547,519
Other Funds	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$13,547,519</b>

**THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MEDICAL BRANCH AT GALVESTON**

Federal Funds	\$51,122,220
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$51,122,220</b>

ESTIMATED 2008

**ARTICLE 03 (CONTINUED)****THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT HOUSTON**

General Revenue Funds	\$41,209
Federal Funds	0
Other Funds	17,538
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$58,747</b>

**THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT SAN ANTONIO**

Federal Funds	\$396,581
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$396,581</b>

**THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS M.D. ANDERSON CANCER CENTER**

GR–Dedicated Funds	\$0
Other Funds	608,382
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$608,382</b>

**THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT TYLER**

Federal Funds	\$0
Other Funds	348,985
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$348,985</b>

**TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY SYSTEM HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER**

GR–Dedicated Funds	\$298,918
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$298,918</b>

**TEXAS AGRILIFE RESEARCH**

Federal Funds	\$1,448,144
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,448,144</b>

**TEXAS ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION**

Federal Funds	\$407,047
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$407,047</b>

**TEXAS TRANSPORTATION INSTITUTE**

Federal Funds	\$158,800
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$158,800</b>

**ESTIMATED 2008**

**ARTICLE 03 (CONTINUED)**

**TEXAS ENGINEERING EXTENSION SERVICE**

Federal Funds	\$24,259,864
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$24,259,864</b>

**TEXAS VETERINARY MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY**

Federal Funds	\$300,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$300,000</b>

**ARTICLE 05**

**ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT**

Federal Funds	\$1,912,860
Other Funds	2,321,557
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,234,417</b>

**COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER STANDARDS AND EDUCATION**

GR-Dedicated Funds	\$1,440
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,440</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**

General Revenue Funds	\$35,732,043
Federal Funds	229,340,084
Other Funds	41,214,747
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$306,286,874</b>

**ARTICLE 06**

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

General Revenue Funds	\$562,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$562,500</b>

**ANIMAL HEALTH COMMISSION**

General Revenue Funds	\$0
Federal Funds	185,679
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$185,679</b>

ESTIMATED 2008

**ARTICLE 06 (CONTINUED)****COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

Federal Funds	\$3,893,677
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,893,677</b>

**PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT**

General Revenue Funds	\$1,320,531
GR–Dedicated Funds	681,995
Federal Funds	18,451
Other Funds	45,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,065,977</b>

**ARTICLE 07****DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

Other Funds	\$1,772,051
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,772,051</b>

**ARTICLE 08****PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION**

General Revenue Funds	\$39,867
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$39,867</b>

**STATEWIDE RECAP**

General Revenue Funds	\$41,309,851
GR–Dedicated Funds	1,575,697
Federal Funds	440,618,623
Other Funds	53,059,302
<b>STATEWIDE TOTAL</b>	<b>\$536,563,473</b>

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board, based on Legislative Appropriations Requests for the 2010–11 biennium.